

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Nov. 23 (AP). Tomorrow fair,
mp. 50-57 (10-13). LONDON: Fair,
mp. 50-57 (10-13). Tomorrow similar,
mp. 52-61 (11-15). CHANNEL: Mod-
erate breeze, Temp. 50-55 (10-12).
Sunny. Temp. 49-50 (9-11). Sea-
- 3-5 (2-4).
JONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria 9 S. Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 22 S. Luxembourg 12 L.Fr.
Denmark 22 S. Morocco 120 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) 11 P. Netherlands 1 Flr.
Finland 1.40 F.M. Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
France 1.40 Fr. Portugal 8 Esc.
Germany 1 D.M. Spain 16 Ptas.
Great Britain 10 P. Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
Greece 10 Dr. Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
India 25 Rs. Turkey 7.75
Iran 25 Rials U.S. Military \$6.50
Italy 120 Lire Yugoslavia 6 D.

B-52 Is Downed in Biggest Raids on North

Nov. 22 (AP).—The United States lost its first B-52 heavy bomber in the Vietnam war today and also disclosed that a F-4H fighter-bomber had vanished, the fourth in less than a month on missions over North Vietnam.

The U.S. command here declined to say what caused the B-52 crash, but in Washington the big bomber was hit by enemy fire during the heaviest B-52 raids of the war in Vietnam. The bomber apparently was hit by a surface-to-air missile, sources here said.

The \$9-million, eight-engined Stratofortress crashed near Nakhon Phanom in eastern Thailand shortly before midnight while trying to make it back to its base at Utopia, 400 miles to the southwest. All six crewmen bailed out and were rescued, the command said.

Command spokesmen said the cause was not determined but other sources said the plane was believed hit by a Soviet-built SAM missile during a bombing run near Vinh, a North Vietnamese coastal city. It was able to fly about 100 miles before the crew was forced to abandon the plane.

Previously, several B-52s have been hit by ground fire and at least 10 have crashed from operational causes.

15 B-52 Missions
The U.S. command said that 15 B-52 missions were flown over North Vietnam below the 20th Parallel during the 24-hour period ending at noon today. The previous high of B-52 strikes over the North during any 24-hour period was 13.

The F-4H whose loss was disclosed today vanished on a night mission, as did the other three of its type missing since they were returned to the war zone in September.

No trace has been found of the \$15-million F-4H or its two engines, the Air Force has been unable to say whether they were downed by enemy fire or mechanical failure. North Vietnam has claimed the first three were shot down.

Meanwhile, heavy North Vietnamese resistance and torrential rains stalled South Vietnamese Marines trying to push northward from Quang Tri City toward the Demilitarized Zone to expand their territorial control prior to a cease-fire. The Marines have advanced about five miles during the past week and Quang Tri is 19 miles below the DMZ.

The Marines were hit with 1,500 rounds of mortar and shell fire in the 24 hours before dawn today, and 17 men were killed and twice that number wounded. It was the sixth successive day that more than 1,000 rounds of artillery and mortars hit them.

Reds Lose Laos Town
VIENTIANE, Nov. 22 (AP).—An American spokesman reported today that Laotian government forces had taken the town of Saravane, in southern Laos, from North Vietnamese troops after a week of fighting with heavy casualties on both sides.

One month ago they occupied Saravane for the first time since Communist forces took it over one year ago. But on Nov. 14, two battalions of North Vietnamese counterattacked and drove the Laotian troops out again.

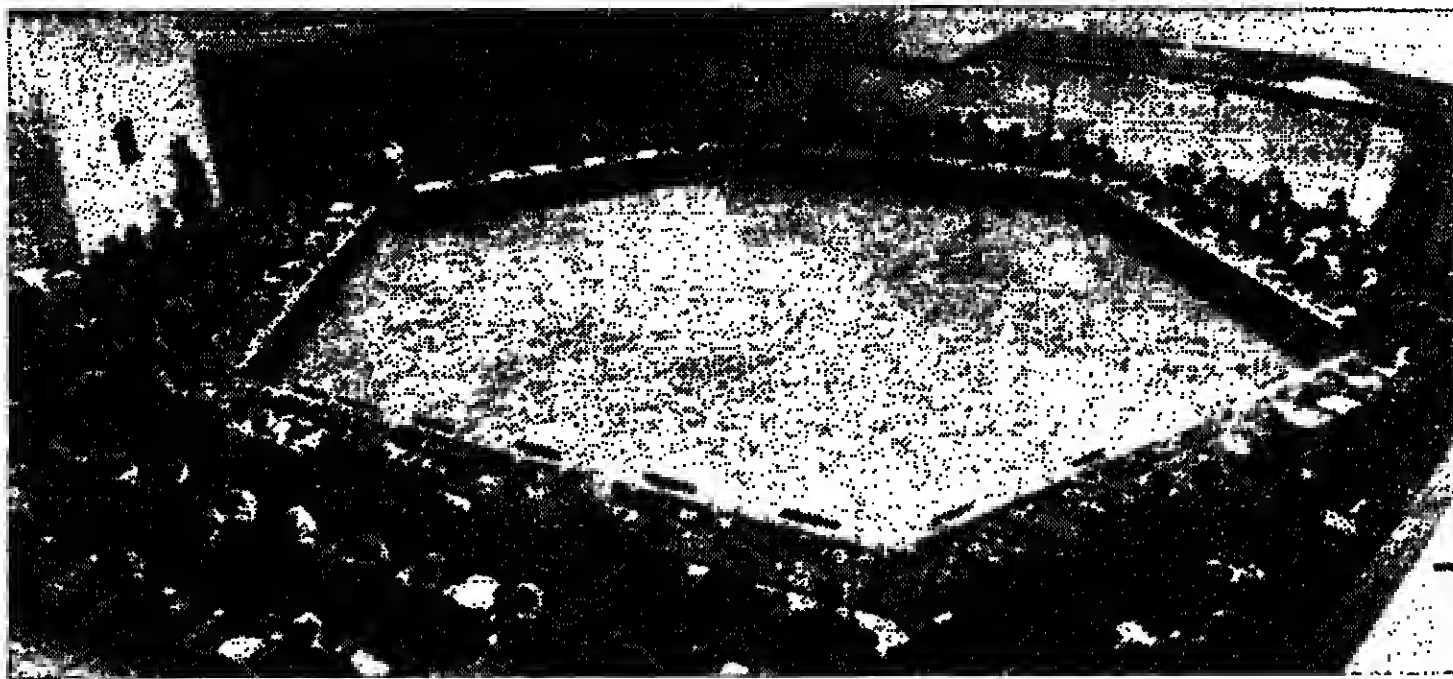
During most of the intervening time Saravane has been subjected to air attacks. An American spokesman said that Laotian government troops after a week of fighting with heavy casualties on both sides.

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A general view of the opening session of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki.



SIDE-BY-SIDE—Two German delegations at Helsinki, left, East Germany's Siegfried Bock and Heinz Gelzer, and West Germany's Guido Brunner and Detlev Scheel.

Europe's Nations Meet, Seek 'Basis Of Mutual Trust'

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, Nov. 22 (AP).—The opening consultations of the 34-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation began today when Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen told the assembled ambassadors that their work will lead to "a permanent basis of mutual trust in spite of ideological and structural differences."

Meeting in a granite-and-pine university building carved into a hillside in the Helsinki suburbs, the ambassadors' first business was to elect Richard Toettermann, secretary-general of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, to chair the consultations. Earlier, the Finns had been active in working out a compromise on where to seat the German delegations so that the conference could get under way on time.

Both Mr. Karjalainen and Mr. Toettermann stressed in their brief opening remarks that the task of the ambassadors assembled here will not be easy, and both said that in the coming weeks compromise will be necessary.

"We should," said Mr. Toettermann, "act with care and caution in order to find constructive solutions acceptable to all."

U.S. Ambassador Val Peterson pledged the American government's hope of finding new ways to peace and stability in Europe as the conference began.

Mr. Peterson, former governor of Nebraska, told reporters as he went into the meeting hall:

"We hope the talks will demonstrate the determination of the 34 participating states to find new avenues to further peace and stability in Europe. For our part we approach these talks in a constructive spirit, and we intend to play a full and meaningful role in moving toward that goal here in Helsinki."

The 34 participants here are 15 NATO, seven Warsaw Pact and 12 nonaligned nations. Only Canada and the United States come from outside Europe.

First Problem
The Finns solved the first problem of the young conference after West Germany expressed its displeasure over how its delegation was to be seated around the mammoth hexagonal conference table. The English alphabet was to have been used to seat West Germany under "German Democratic Republic" and West Germany under Federal Republic of Germany. "The West Germans objected, however, that they too should be seated under G for Germany and not F for Federal."

To solve the problem the Finns had all the delegations listed in the French language, hence putting the two Germanys side by side under République Démocratique d'Allemagne and République Fédérale d'Allemagne.

At a dinner tonight in honor of the opening, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen called the opening of deliberations a "historic event" and expressed hope that through the talks "we can liberate ourselves from a heavy past and begin a new era."

Heritage of War
Calling Finland one of the countries "lucky enough to have been able to liberate itself from the heritage of World War II," Mr. Kekkonen said that Finland nevertheless had felt the "fears and insecurities from which all European countries had suffered."

"We are ready to rejoice at anything," said the Finnish president, "that leads to the disappearance of outmoded prejudices and outdated fears."

The task of these preparatory talks will be to establish the agenda for full negotiations, probably sometime next year, on security and cooperation in Europe. First, however, the ambassadors here must settle a mountain of procedural questions on which wide differences still exist.

One of the more difficult is certain to be how the full conference is to be convened, whether through a summit meeting, as the Soviet Union desires, or (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Willy Brandt at NATO session yesterday.

Brandt Sees Détente Talks Aiding NATO

BONN, Nov. 22 (AP).—Making his first major foreign policy address since his re-election, Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he expects East-West talks to strengthen relations between the United States and Western Europe.

Mr. Brandt spoke at the opening plenary session of a North Atlantic Assembly meeting as preparatory talks on East-West security and cooperation in Europe started in Helsinki.

He told 200 legislators from 14 of the 15 North Atlantic Alliance countries that the alliance's central task in coming years will be to seize the great opportunity for all to secure a European peace that will last for generations.

"In this connection, I expect a constructive further development and not a weakening of the relationship with our American friends," he said.

Referring to his landslide re-election last Sunday, Mr. Brandt told the NATO legislators that they were "guests in a state whose government has been equipped with a new mandate and which, supported by this mandate, will continue its well-known policy . . . of security and détente."

An assembly committee's report today urged France to take a more active part in NATO in the interests of better defense cooperation.

France, although a NATO member, withdrew from military integration in the organization several years ago.

Today's report, to be debated tomorrow at the assembly's plenary session, said it is "essential" that France join the so-called "Eurogroup" set up in 1968 as an informal regular meeting of defense ministers from West European members of NATO.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns took a cautious line on the East-West talks, now starting, saying that he hopes a "period of rapprochement and stability in Europe is ahead of us, but we may not know for many years whether our hopes are justified."

The West will be confronted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Lifts Plane, Ship Ban to China

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—President Nixon today lifted a 22-year-old ban on travel by aircraft and ships to China.

The easing of the rigid restriction on commercial traffic to China is the latest overture of political significance by the United States in a series that gained momentum with Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking in February.

The unilateral move now leaves it up to China to permit American carriers to enter Chinese ports and airfields.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, who announced the move, said it reflected Mr. Nixon's intention to review existing restrictions on trade and travel to China in an effort to broaden "opportunities for contacts between Chinese and American people."

State Department officials said that the lifting of the ban removes the last U.S.-imposed obstacle to travel to China. Although some U.S. passports printed years ago are still being issued restricting travel to China, the prohibition was lifted by the secretary of state in 1969 and is no longer valid.

Korean War Move
Most of these restrictions were imposed in 1950 during the Korean War, when Chinese troops crossed the Korean border to aid North Korea.

Today's move was not expected to result in any immediate commercial benefit to American carriers. First, Peking must give approval to any American aircraft or ships that wish to enter China. State Department officials said that they had no indication that China would provide necessary permission because the move was made without advance consultation with the Peking government.

These officials also said that there were no current plans for detailed intergovernmental discussions or negotiations that would be required for establishing regular air service. They indicated, however, that if China showed any interest in permitting American carriers to establish scheduled service, there was no doubt that such talks could begin.

A State Department spokesman said that "China is aware of the U.S. interest in the eventual establishment of scheduled air services between the two countries."

Industry sources said that at least four American commercial airlines have expressed their interest in obtaining routes to China. Currently, charter flights

are authorized to request landing permission, but an intergovernmental agreement would be required for scheduled flights.

The establishment of any U.S. commercial air service to China would imply reciprocal rights for Chinese aircraft. An indication that China is interested in expanding its international air service was seen in Peking's purchase last October of 10 Boeing 707 airliners.

American flag ships would require port permission from the Chinese, just as Chinese ships would need U.S. permission to enter American ports. State Department officials indicated that such permission would be forthcoming from the U.S. side if requested.

U.S. companies have already sold to China more than 700,000 tons of grain, in corn and wheat, but unlike the grain sales to the Soviet Union, there is no requirement that any of it be carried in American flag ships.

But the likelihood that U.S. flag ships would get involved in trade to China seemed dim. This is mainly because U.S. flag ships are not competitive with ships of other countries and would require heavy subsidies. A spokesman in the Commerce Department's Maritime Administration said that no such subsidies are currently available. He indicated, however, that if an active Chinese-American trade developed, consideration would probably be given to such subsidies.

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Speed of Light Measured By Laser in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP).—The speed of light has been measured to an accuracy 100 times greater than before, according to the National Bureau of Standards.

The measurement was achieved by the bureau's laboratories in Boulder, Colo., using a laser technique described last January.

The speed of light is the basis of astronomical distance measurements and is often a constant in physics. The new determination gave a speed of 186,282,364 miles a second with an estimated error margin no greater than 3.6 feet a second. The previous margin was 300 feet a second.

Heath Embarrassed on EEC Measure

Tories Lose Vote on Immigration Rules

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The British government tonight suffered an embarrassing defeat when the House of Commons rejected proposed new immigration rules by 275 votes to 240, a majority of 35.

A threatened revolt within the governing Conservative party materialized over the controversial regulations, which were due to come into force on Jan. 1, when Britain joins the Common Market.

The government normally has a majority of 27 in the lower house.

The setback will not entail the administration's resignation or affect Britain's market membership. But it is a rebuff to ministers and a humiliation for government legislators who will now have to redraft the rules for parliamentary approval by Christmas.

24-Hour Rail Strike Is Called in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Britain's railways spurned an official peace plan today and voted to plunge the country into a one-day rail strike tomorrow because a prototype superfast express was moved half a mile by nonunion drivers.

The strike decision was announced after six hours of discussion among leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

The new train, designed to run at about 155 miles an hour, had stood idle on the track since last summer because of a union pay demand.

Graduate Who Can't Read Well Sues His Schools for \$1 Million

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22 (AP).—An 18-year-old San Francisco resident, contending that he can neither read nor write adequately although he graduated from Galileo High School, asked yesterday for more than \$1 million in a Superior Court suit against the public-school system.

The suit, filed by "Peter N. Doe," a fictitious name adopted to spare the student "public stigma and humiliation," contends that under the California Constitution and the state's education laws, the defendants

are responsible for the plaintiff's inability to read and write properly.

Named as defendants were the city schools superintendent, the state and San Francisco boards of education and their members, and the state superintendent of public instruction.

The plaintiff's mother was defrauded because she was repeatedly assured by school officials that her son was learning at his proper grade level and needed no remedial or special training, the suit said.

It said that the son completed 12 years of public education in San Francisco with the reading ability of the average fifth-grade student.

The plaintiff's attorney, Suzanne Martinez of the Youth Law Center here, said her client had a record of normal attendance at school and had not posed a disciplinary problem.

"Unqualified for employment other than the most demeaning, unskilled, low-paid manual labor," he has begun to overcome the deficiency by getting special tutoring, the suit says.

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assels Route
on Dec. 19

L.S. Nov. 22 (AP).—The U.S. and Belgium and Georges Pompidou of open the automobile two capitals on Dec. an Foreign Ministry today.

European expressway, at 186 miles long. A on the Little bypass completed before the

Aide Finch to Resign, Senate or Calif. Post

ON, Nov. 22 (WP).—Counselor Robert Nixon told the president yesterday that he had decided to resign from the Nixon administration.

Nixon said he was not seeking either a Senate seat or the governorship of California.

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OUT FROM UNDER—One way or another there's always a parking problem in any city in the world, as this Amsterdam driver found out. Men started work after he parked. The result: a very unpleasant surprise the next morning.

'Prowler-Fouler,' 'Stun-Guns'

'Nonlethal' Arms Raise Questions in U.S.

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The manager of a bowling alley here, confronted by a menacing drunk, reached behind the counter for his weapon, and fired it. The drunk slumped against the wall, clutching his chest and exclaiming, "I've been shot."

Moments later, the man realized he had been struck only by a small gas-filled metal shot and propelled by gas from the barrel of a device shaped like a billy club.

He slowly got to his feet and

left, returning the next day to apologize to the manager.

The device, called a "prowler fouler," is one of a number of "nonlethal" or "less-lethal" weapons for sale to the public—or soon to be—throughout the United States.

Means of Self-Defense

Their manufacturers see them as a means of self-defense, a way to ward off thieves and molesters without having to kill or severely injure them. They are ideal, they say, for the householder who wants to protect

against intruders without fear of mistakenly killing a neighbor, relative or other innocent person.

But some of the weapons have caused increasing concern among law enforcement authorities who say they may be more dangerous than they appear and should be subject to greater control.

Less-lethal weapons are now being used by police, prison and military agencies throughout the world, particularly in riots and other civil disturbances.

In Berkeley, Calif., for example, where police have been assailed with everything from tire irons to Molotov cocktails, officers have used wooden pellets shot from rifle-like launchers, "stun-guns" that fire short-stimulated beams, and more recently, putty-like "dum-dum rounds," which are fired by shotguns and bounce off pavements or sidewalks toward lawbreakers.

Police credit these weapons with enabling them to stop aggressors swiftly and surely without the risk to bystanders, and without the controversy that lethal weapons, such as shotguns, often spark.

But the availability of the "prowler fouler" and similar weapons to the public has posed new considerations.

First, as opposed to firearms or chemical agents such as Mace, these gas-propelled, projectile-firing weapons are not subject to the state or federal law.

One Model Banned

Nonetheless, police in Concord, Calif., have asked the local stores to remove from the shelves one bag-firing model shaped like a long barrel—an aspect they believed made the device into a billy club and thus a "dangerous weapon" covered by existing law.

Second, critics say tests of some weapons show they neither perform consistently nor can be described as "nonlethal." Los Angeles County District Attorney Joseph P. Busch has called the weapons both "inaccurate" and "potentially as deadly as conventional firearms."

An aide to Mr. Busch reported that tests made under his auspices showed "inconsistencies" in the performance of a projectile-firing weapon.

"If you fire the same weapon 10 times you'll find it may hit the target five times, but with the force that could produce a lethal effect," he said. The other five times the projectile either missed the target or did not strike with any real force, he reported.

Mr. Busch's office is studying a number of other weapons—including a high-powered slingshot-like device that flings steel pellets and is drafting proposed state legislation to bring such weapons under control, the aide said. Similarly, the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration began tests last spring on a wide variety of such weapons—including nightsticks and chemical agents—now used by police.

A third fear expressed by police and other officials is that as less-lethal weapons become more widely available it is likely they will be used—or, at least, tried—for unlawful purposes, although there are no reports of criminal use yet.

"Any of these weapons could be used by a holdup man... just as he might use a baseball bat, a knife or, of course, a gun," said Robert A. Longmire, chief of the Law Enforcement Division of the State Department of Justice.

A fourth criticism is that the weapons may give their owners a false sense of security. "You could hit a burglar with one of these and just make him mad," said an officer. "Supposing he's got a gun?"

© Los Angeles Times.

In Case Related to Pentagon Papers

Harvard Professor Is Jailed For Silence Before U.S. Jury

By Bill Kovach

BOSTON, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Stating that there is no immunity in testifying before a grand jury, either for scholars or newsmen, a federal judge yesterday ordered Prof. Samuel L. Popkin of Harvard University to begin serving a sentence for contempt of a federal grand jury.

Prof. Popkin, believed to be the first American scholar to be jailed for protecting sources of information, was cited for contempt on March 21, 1971, for refusing to answer certain questions put to him by a federal grand jury investigating the distribution of the once-secret Pentagon study on the origins of the Vietnam war.

He was ordered to the Dedham County Jail south of here, late yesterday afternoon after U.S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity denied the last of a long series of motions attempting to overturn the contempt citation.

In an unusual move, Harvard President Derek Bok, an attorney and formerly dean of the Harvard Law School, received permission from the court to argue the motions on behalf of Prof. Popkin.

Both Mr. Bok and defense attorney Daniel Klubock pointed out that Prof. Popkin had answered several of the grand jury's questions and had refused only when they would have required him to give the names of persons who had given him information on a confidential basis during his research. In addition to being a professor of government at Harvard, Prof. Popkin is a specialist in Asian affairs and is considered an expert on Vietnamese village life.

Prof. Popkin's defense has relied on his responsibilities as a scholar and the right to conduct research without government interference.

That right was specifically rejected in arguments by Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Bachman and by Judge Garrity, who told the attorneys that he understood recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions to specifically deny such rights to newsmen and extension to others, including scholars, seeking to disseminate information to the public.

At the conclusion of the hearing, which lasted an hour and a half, Prof. Popkin was led to the U.S. marshal's office for a final conference with his attorney. He was then taken to jail.

Statement Read

Prof. Popkin's wife, Susan, later went before television cameras to read a statement on behalf of her husband.

"My grand jury testimony made clear that I have no knowledge about the distribution and publication of the Pentagon papers," she read. "I have refused to answer questions which require me to name confidential research sources and which have no bearing on the stated purpose of the grand jury. For me to answer these questions would be to betray my personal and scholarly ethics. Beyond that, for me to answer the questions would create a dangerous precedent. If scholars are to be questioned without restriction about their sources, grand juries will become the government's instrument to limit the free flow of information about government to the public. This is intolerable in a democracy and I could not justify any part I might take in setting this precedent."

Prof. Popkin's sentence, under the civil contempt conviction, ends when the life of the grand jury expires, on Jan. 12, 1973.

Agnew Comment Cited

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22 (AP).—Arguing that Vice-President

Annenberg Backs Westminster Abbey Art Book

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador to Britain, Walter Annenberg, was so inspired by Westminster Abbey that he has sponsored a lavishly illustrated book to commemorate it.

The book, titled "Westminster Abbey" and priced at £10, will go to the abbey restoration fund.

In the book, to be published tomorrow, Mr. Annenberg explains why the abbey so moved him.

"In the early months of my tour of service in this country, I found Westminster Abbey to be a sanctuary of peace and comfort... It became my overwhelming ambition to honor what to me is a debt of gratitude and to commemorate this unique institution with a book of art, culture and historic associations."

"This ambition is achieved with the publication of this book." The book, being printed in an edition of 10,000-5,000 for Britain and the rest for worldwide distribution, is jointly published by the Annenberg School Press and British publishers Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

Gunfire Echoes At Graham Rally

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Insurgent tribesmen ambushed an Indian Army convoy today on the way to a prayer service being conducted by American evangelist Billy Graham in the remote state of Nagaland in northeast India, the Press Trust of India reported.

"The prayer went on against the background of gunfire echoes," the news service said. Mr. Graham has voiced hope that his Crusade for Christ will improve relations between the government and the rebels.

Official reports tonight said one Indian soldier received bullet injuries when anti-government Naga ambushes the convoy near Kohima, the capital of the mountainous state which borders Burma. The reports said the army force returned the fire and carried out intensive operations in the area.

Tonight, Dr. Graham ended his crusade in Nagaland and prepared to leave for New Delhi tomorrow.

Washington Newsmen Win Pearson Award

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—The Drew Pearson Foundation yesterday announced the selection of three reporters from The Washington Post to receive the \$6,000 Drew Pearson Prize for Excellence in Investigative Reporting for 1972.

The three are Carl Bernstein, Robert Woodward and Barry Sussman, honored for their series on political sabotage and espionage relating to the break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters.

Freddy

'Reverse Bias' on U.S. Faculties Is Subject of HEW Inquiry

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP).—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is investigating complaints that white males are being discriminated against in hiring for university and college faculties.

"Because rumors of reverse discrimination have been substantial, we've undertaken to investigate complaints that white males are being turned down strictly because of race," said J. Stanley Pottinger, director of HEW's Office of Civil Rights.

Mr. Pottinger said that a special assistant, George Solomon, had been assigned to investigate complaints that a HEW order establishing "affirmative guidelines" to end racial discrimination was being misinterpreted by some universities and colleges.

The executive order, Mr. Pottinger said, was intended to prevent discrimination based on race, color, sex or national origin in hiring at higher educational institutions that are recipients of federal grants. He said the order had been misinterpreted in some cases as a requirement to establish a quota system.

This, he said, provoked criticisms of HEW, particularly in the Jewish community, which Mr. Pottinger said opposed quotas on the basis of its own history of discrimination and its "rich intellectual tradition."

In fact, the idea of an ombudsman who would investigate complaints of reverse discrimination originated with the American Jewish Committee, according to the committee's Washington representative, Hyman Bookbinder.

"We are terribly concerned with this becoming a quota system but we don't want to interfere in any way with an appropriate affirmative action program," Mr. Bookbinder said. "Our concern is that goals and timetables have in too many cases been distorted into de facto quotas."

He said that the naming of an ombudsman to investigate complaints would create "a better climate for the whole program" and help the HEW Civil Rights Office prevent discrimination of any kind.

Mr. Pottinger, in a telephone interview from Atlanta, said he thought that the fear of reverse discrimination was "greatly overblown."

"We find that too frequently a white male has applied for a position to which the employer believes he does not measure up," Mr. Pottinger said. "Instead of having the fortitude to be direct about a man's capability, the employer sometimes indicates that HEW has established quotas and offered us a convenient excuse."

In other cases, Mr. Pottinger said, some institutions establish de facto hiring quotas as a shortcut to ending discrimination. Mr. Bookbinder concurred in this view, blaming a "simplistic interpretation of the rules" for reverse discrimination in faculty hiring.

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In other cases, Mr. Pottinger said, some institutions establish de facto hiring quotas as a shortcut to ending discrimination. Mr. Bookbinder concurred in this view, blaming a "simplistic interpretation of the rules" for reverse discrimination in faculty hiring.

In fact, the idea of an ombudsman who would investigate complaints of reverse discrimination originated with the American Jewish Committee, according to the committee's Washington representative, Hyman Bookbinder.

"We are terribly concerned with this becoming a quota system but we don't want to interfere in any way with an appropriate affirmative action program," Mr. Bookbinder said. "Our concern is that goals and timetables have in too many cases been distorted into de facto quotas."

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USAF to Expand Role of Women

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The Air Force plans to triple the number of women in the service in the next five years and put them in virtually every job except combat flying, it was announced today.

From Jan. 1 most of the remaining job barriers will be torn down and qualified women will be able to take on such work as aircraft maintenance, gunsmith, and missile repair, Brig. Gen. Jeanne Holm, director of women in the Air Force, told a Defense Department press conference.

Current WAF strength, apart from nurses, is 1,200 officers and 13,000 enlisted women. By June 1978, the number of women is expected to reach about 3,200 officers and 41,500 other ranks.

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Obituaries

Don Loper, Former Dancer, Hollywood Clothes Designer

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—Don Loper, 65, Hollywood fashion designer, died last night at St. John's Hospital here.

Mr. Loper, a former dancer, designed clothes for some of the most fashionable film stars, including Marlene Dietrich, Joan Crawford, Lana Turner, Claudette Colbert and Ginger Rogers.

Mr. Loper, in partnership with Charles Nordrup, was the head of a \$25-million international business at the time of his death. While most of his line included apparel for men and women, Mr. Loper also marketed a prestigious line of accessories from handkerchiefs to jewelry and toiletries.

Mr. Loper also was an interior decorator and an accomplished concert pianist. He appeared in movies and television shows.

Albert Post

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Albert Post, 57, an international economist for Mellon National Bank and a former official of the State Department, died Monday in Mercy Hospital here.

Mr. Post, a native of Brooklyn, joined the Foreign Economic Administration in 1943 after receiving his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. In 1948, he became a Foreign Service officer for the State Department, serving in Washington, London, Paris, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro and Guatemala for 25 years. He joined the Mellon Bank in 1969.

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Raymond Souplex, as police Commissaire Bourrel.

poet and writer best known for his song "Don't Fence Me In," died Monday in Escondido, Calif. He retired in 1964 as public relations manager for the Montana Power Co.

His real name was Raymond Guillemin. In addition to acting, Mr. Souplex had written many songs, four operettas, a radio series and "so many sketches I've forgotten them."

He had appeared in more than 50 episodes of the French television series "The Last Five Minutes" as Bourrel, a role he first played 16 years ago. He said, according to Francoise-Sol, that before Bourrel he had made three or four films a year, but that after Bourrel he was so typed that he had no more film roles.

He told himself to be Bourrel to the end.

The role became the man and his neighbors in Montmartre often spoke to him in the street: "Hello, Commissaire Bourrel, how are you today?"

Robert H. Fletcher, 87, Western

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Auto Association, U.S. Agency Clash on Efficacy of Air Bags

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WFP).—The American Automobile Association has accused the Department of Transportation of playing a "statistical shell game with human lives" to support its ruling that 1976 cars must be equipped with air bags or equivalent restraints to protect occupants against injury or death.

A 32-page AAA report—"When Politics and Safety Mix: The Setting of the Air Bag"—that repeatedly accused DOT of having misled the public drew an immediate, angry countercharge last weekend.

The AAA report is "misleading," "one-sided" and "full of inaccuracies and outright misstatements of fact," a spokesman for DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration told a reporter.

The exchange of charges and recriminations extends a continuing controversy over air bags, which inflate between a vehicle occupant and interior hardware within 1/25th of a second after a sensing device sends a message that there has been a frontal collision of a certain minimal force.

The Safety Administration has set a safety standard for all seating positions in cars manufactured after Aug. 15, 1975, to provide occupants with "passive" protection, that is, protection that they do not need to activate as they now do with say, lap belts.

The standard does not specify air bags. The Safety Administration says it leaves the door open for other passive restraints; the AAA says that "only the air bag is expected to be able to meet" the specifications.

Suspension Demanded

The association report, which was preceded by a more limited attack by the Automobile Club of Michigan, demands that DOT "immediately and indefinitely" suspend the passive-restraint requirement.

The document expresses support for the concept of passive restraints while protesting an alleged lack of testing of air bags by ordinary drivers. The report also charged that their potential effectiveness is restricted and denounced a purported promotional campaign based on "conjecture... misleading statements and inadequate disclosure of test results."

The facts and issues on which the AAA and the agency spokesmen, an aide to Administrator Douglas W. Toms, disagreed included these:

• The failure rate of the bags in public demonstrations "is almost 100 percent," the AAA charged. "Way off," the agency spokesman replied. Only Tuesday, he said, three air bags in a General Motors experimental

safety vehicle "went off properly," with the dummy protected by each appearing to have been fully protected.

On March 31, three out of four dummies in another experimental vehicle reportedly were "killed," although their bags deployed, the AAA said. The government aide said, "Not true." Only one or two of the dummies—he did not name the date with him at home—were "killed," he said.

The Safety Administration spokesman also cited the expense of the Allstate Insurance Co. in 12 crashes—most of them minor—with a fleet of 200 Mercurys equipped with air bags for the front-seat passenger. None inflated when it was not supposed to, he said.

Detonation of the bags to make them inflate "has caused temporary hearing damage among human volunteers test subjects," the AAA said. In a serious crash that inflated an improved bag in an Allstate Mercury, the agency aide said, the driver said he didn't even hear the detonation.

The AAA and DOT agree that the problem with lap belts and shoulder harnesses is not their acknowledged efficacy, but the infrequency with which they are used. DOT's estimate of "current" usage of lap belts is 25 percent, the AAA said. That figure is two years old and much too high, the DOT aide said.

Later evidence indicates usage of belts to be only 12 to 15 percent and of harnesses, only 4 percent, he said.

To what extent would air bags, if installed in all cars, reduce traffic deaths? The AAA said the Safety Administration estimates that the bags would reduce them by half, to 24,000 annually, and that this is a serious misrepresentation. But the agency itself said again, "Not true."

"Our goal is to cut traffic deaths in half by 1980," the spokesman said, but with a whole array of safety programs and requirements, not just passive restraints.

The AAA termed it "indisputable" that lap belts and shoulder harnesses—when worn—"are effective not only in frontal crashes but in other crash modes not yet even addressed by the air bag."

The federal spokesman emphasized that the word "frontal" may not convey the "passive-restraint standard requires protection as much as 30 degrees to either side from the front-center of the car. Collisions in such a range account for at least 64 percent of all fatal accidents, he said.



ROMAN PROTEST—State employees, firemen, construction and metal workers marching yesterday for variety of reasons, mostly demanding better pay and labor control.

3 Million Strike In Italy, Airport In Rome Snarled

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Three million Italians walked off their jobs today, including airline employees striking to protest problems caused by other strikers at Rome's Fiumicino Airport.

The nation's 300,000 civil servants started a 48-hour strike—although some customs workers ignored the walkout—and 1.4 million metal workers struck for eight hours.

About 300,000 bank clerks struck and 1.2 million construction workers began area-by-area strikes.

Passengers at Fiumicino suffered most. The airport was hit by four separate strikes today, including those of Alitalia ground employees, independent ground service crew, some customs workers and employees of the airport health office.

A two-hour ground service crew strike was extended to five hours, during which time passengers carried their own baggage. Red Cross volunteers handled health checks and there were enough customs officers on hand to keep traffic moving, it slowly.

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Wide Corruption Is Reported In U.S. Immigration Service

By Martin Tolchin

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The U.S. attorney here is conducting a nationwide investigation into alleged corruption in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The investigation, called Operation Clean Sweep, has probed the activities of more than 180 officials of the service, ranging from the agency's headquarters in Washington to lonely border outposts and lavish offices overseas.

Sources close to the investigation, begun last May, report widespread evidence that the agency's offices have been engaged in narcotics traffic, gun smuggling, sexual exploitation of women aliens and the sale and falsification of documents.

They also report evidence of close ties between some high immigration officials and persons described by federal authorities as members of organized crime.

Catering to a Convict

The investigation has received evidence that:

• A regional commissioner used his official vehicle to personally supply women to a convict serving a three-year federal sentence and was also observed by two immigration service investigators dining out with the convict who was then supposed to be incarcerated.

• Two immigration officials had concealed their own criminal records. A regional commissioner, recently retired, had been convicted of murder in El Paso, Texas, and an overseas district director, still on the job, had been convicted of armed robbery in San Antonio, Texas.

• A district director in the East overruled an immigration investigator and directed another investigator to approve the application of an illegal alien linked to organized crime, despite evidence that the application was fraudulent.

Five Indictments

None of these officials could be reached for comment. A federal grand jury has already indicted five.

Park Expresses Appreciation on S. Korean Ballot

SEOUL, Nov. 22 (AP).—President Chung Hee Park thanked South Koreans today for approving a new constitution that allows him to remain in office indefinitely and extends his powers.

With 97 percent of the estimated 12 million ballots counted in yesterday's referendum, 12,862,466 voters favored the new constitution, while 1,087,966 opposed it. About 1.6 million persons did not vote.

Meanwhile, negotiators for the North and South Korean Red Cross organizations met in Seoul for the fourth round of their talks to reunite the estimated 10 million families separated since 1945 by the partition of the Korean peninsula.

The previous sessions have been confined to procedural matters. Today the two sides agreed to begin discussions on ways and means of reuniting the families.

Rhine Waters Ebb

BONN, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Flood precautions along the Rhine, Europe's busiest waterway, were relaxed today after authorities reported the river level was falling from yesterday's dangerous crest.

Singapore Fire Toll

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22 (AP).—The death toll rose to 18 as police recovered three charred bodies from an elevator at F. S. M.'s department store, burned yesterday.

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Yes you'll need them to enjoy the best skiing! 25,000 acres spread over four mountain ranges. 44 miles of ski runs all linked by 15 ski lifts. And for the addicts, plenty of virgin snow. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute-Savoie France (Geneva 44 miles).

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at Flaine you'll need your 7 league skis!

at Flaine only pedestrian and ski traffic



Cars are left in the parking lot at the entrance to the resort. The kids love it here. And so will you, with ski slopes and lifts virtually at your doorstep. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute-Savoie France (Geneva 44 miles).

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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Product Manager

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Due to the outstanding opportunities that now exist for Nashua Carbonless Paper, particularly in the EEC countries, Nashua now requires a product manager to sell into Europe working from either Nashua Ltd. in London, or from one of our Continental Offices. The successful applicant must have suitable language, a good sales record, some knowledge of the paper trade, preferably experienced in carbonless paper, and the maturity to be able to negotiate at the highest level.

He will be responsible for servicing and developing existing distributors of Nashua Carbonless Paper, setting up further distribution and a marketing organization, and selling direct to printers where appropriate.

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- A generalist in food manufacture and distribution.
- Management experience in U.S.A. and Europe.
- Fast profit center responsibility helpful.
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We offer a challenging position with a future in fast-growing corporation. Attractive compensation and benefits. Write with full details and resume to:

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- Under 35.
- A French national.
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- and must have presence.

This well paid career position, starting as the Assistant to a well known international businessman, will involve extensive travelling and requires the above minimum qualifications.

All replies with detailed C.V.'s will receive immediate consideration. Box D-3539, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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RESIGNS—Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens mobbed by newsmen at the airport after he resigned following split in coalition over nation's language problem.

Eyskens Resigns Over Language Problem

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Gaston Eyskens resigned his post as Belgian premier today after a split in his coalition government over the language problem.

The coalition government, which had been in power since the 1971 elections, was composed of Flemish and French-speaking parties. Eyskens, a French-speaking Walloon, had been unable to bridge the gap between the two groups.

First the Senate and then the Chamber of Representatives rejected his proposal to dissolve the government. Eyskens said he would resign immediately.

The crisis followed almost continuous consultations between the two groups of parliamentarians. Eyskens said he had tried to find a compromise, but it was impossible to reach a majority.

Crisis Years: Psychologist's, Alas, of Middle Life

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Middle-aged men often suffer a crisis of confidence, a psychologist says. It is a time when they are no longer young and full of energy, but they are not yet old and wise.

The causes of the crisis are partly psychological and partly physiological. The person in the crisis is usually a man in his 40s or 50s who has achieved some success in his career but is now questioning his achievements.

Risk Period
Interview, Dr. Rogers said, revealed that the crisis of middle life is a time when a man's sense of purpose is challenged. He may feel that his life is passing and that he has not achieved enough.

The person whose family life was seriously jolted when he was very young, particularly between birth and seven years of age, appears much more likely to have difficulty weathering the middle life crisis.

Russia Condemns 2 Linked to Nazis
MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Soviet government announced today that two men have been sentenced to death for collaborating with the German occupation forces in World War II.

There is no statute of limitations in the Soviet Union and in the past two years 30 citizens have been executed by firing squads for alleged war crimes. In the latest trials, Tass said, "the traitor nationalist L. Saukas, who received a medal from the Hitlerites for the massacre of Russians and Byelorussians" was sentenced to die in Pskov, in northern Russia.

Terrorists First Poison Dog, Then Kill Master in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Gunmen poisoned an Ulster militiaman's pet dog today, then silently assassinated the part-time soldier when he returned home from late duty, the army said.

A neighbor discovered Samuel Porter's bullet-riddled body lying outside the house when he arrived to take one of the man's two young daughters to school. The family's dog, its body contorted in death, lay nearby.

Second Killing
In the other death, gunmen firing through a window killed a Catholic man sitting in his kitchen in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood of Belfast last night.

There were two bombings in downtown Belfast today. One blast set fire to a printing plant, and flames gutted the six-story building. A telephone warning enabled police to evacuate the plant, so there were no casualties.

four gunmen, destroyed a car showroom. An elderly woman was hospitalized for shock and cuts. Another man was found lying on a road in County Antrim early today with bullet wounds in the stomach, an arm and a leg. Police said he was shot minutes after he left his home 35 miles north of Belfast.

"We don't know anything else except he was found on the road," a spokesman said. In Dublin, the government asked the Irish parliament to pass a bill giving courts in the republic more freedom to take action against the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The bill would shift much of the onus from the state to an accused IRA member to prove he was not in the organization. Irish government criticism simultaneously provoked an inquiry into why an interview with IRA leader Sean MacStiofain was broadcast by the government-sponsored radio network.

The investigation was ordered under the Offenses Against the State Act, which makes it illegal to publicize the IRA and other illegal groups. Mr. MacStiofain, leader of the IRA's Provisional wing, was arrested shortly after the interview was broadcast Sunday.

Since then he has been staging a hunger strike in jail, which he said he would maintain until his release. The other bomb, planted by

Defense Assailed Law

Token Penalties in French Abortion Case

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—A court in the dingy Paris suburb of Bobigny today handed down suspended sentences against two women and discharged two others in a case which has aroused France's conscience about the nation's strict anti-abortion laws.

Theoretically, the four women were on trial for aiding and abetting the 17-year-old daughter of one of them to undergo an abortion. But, thanks to the aggressive defense carried out by leftist lawyer Gisèle Halimi, the real defendant was the French government, which steadfastly has refused to reform a tough law adopted after World War I.

The 1920 law allows abortion only when the mother's life is in danger. Indicative of the changing mood in France were the witnesses the defense called to defend Mrs. Micheline Chevalier, herself the ill-paid mother of three illegitimate children, who sought out an abortionist when her daughter, Marie-Claire, discovered she was pregnant.

Prominent Women
In addition to such Gallic women's liberation champions as author Simone de Beauvoir and actresses Delphine Seyrig and Françoise Fabian, the witnesses included two Nobel Prize winners, Jacques Monod and Francois Jacob; biologist Jean Rostand; two

leading Paris doctors, and a parliamentary deputy. The thrust of their testimony was that the present law—which allows abortion only when the mother's life is in danger—is medieval in its conception and discriminatory along class lines, since better-off Frenchwomen can go to Switzerland or London for abortions.

The verdict went only part way toward satisfying the defense, for if all the women avoided prison terms or fines, the court nonetheless found them guilty of contravening the law, albeit under extenuating circumstances.

Mrs. Halimi said: "A step has been made toward doing away with an obsolescent law," which lays down fines ranging from \$72 to \$14,200 and prison terms of six months to 10 years.

No Hurry
However, the present government is in no apparent hurry to revise the law, especially within four months of nationwide elections. Moreover, the government has been dragging its heels in even applying the timid 1967 legislation authorizing contraception and theoretically providing public funds for birth-control information centers. There is no sex education in French schools.

around the 53-million mark, should double in order to provide the nation with the economic base required for what is perceived to be great-power status. By comparison, elements in the Catholic Church of France have been much less systematic in their opposition to reforming the law.

However, the government attitude goes a long way to explaining why a recent study indicated that only 6 percent of French women of child-bearing age use any form of contraception and why the estimated number of illegal abortions carried out annually varies from 350,000 to two million.

Michel Rocard, a left-wing Socialist splinter group's only parliamentary deputy, has proposed legislation for free abortion for all women. In legal circles there is thought to be little chance that such liberal legislation could be adopted within the next five years.

But the present case may be one of the last in which the state seeks to condemn those involved in abortions. Marie-Claire, who was acquitted on abortion charges several weeks ago, was one of the 500 to 600 persons who have been tried annually in recent years. Only a generation ago, some 5,000 defendants a year had to answer for such charges.



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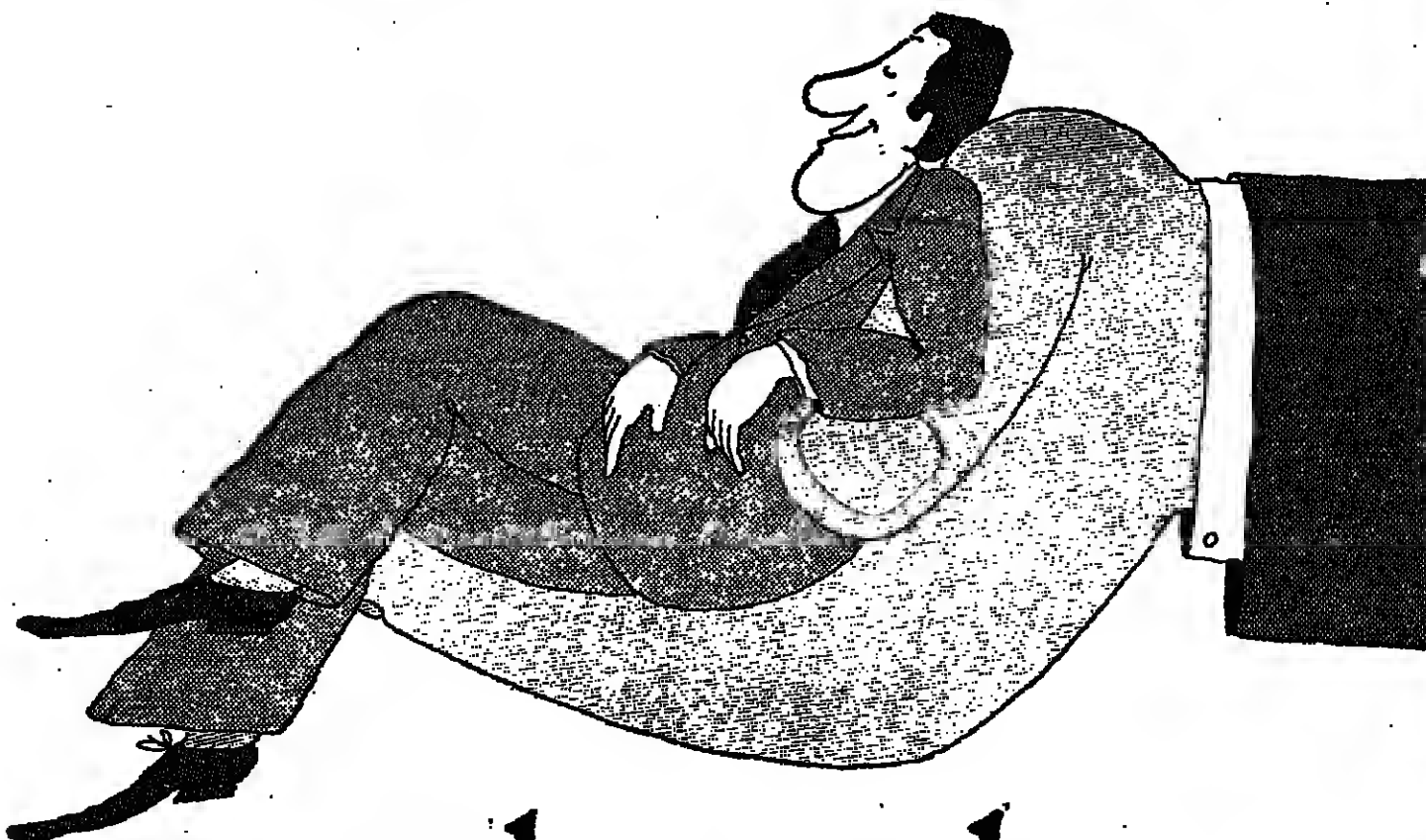
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Needless Deaths in Baton Rouge

The story of the killing of two students at Southern University at Baton Rouge last week began unfolding with a depressing familiarity. Students, brought to a heightened moral consciousness by the events of the Sixties, were protesting something real in the world. In this case it was the inequality of treatment between white students and black students in the Louisiana system of higher education. At Kent State, it was the war. At Orangeburg, South Carolina, it was the segregation of places of public accommodation near the South Carolina State campus. At Jackson State, it was long simmering racial problems brought to a boil by the war. When the students gathered, or took over buildings, the authorities—sometimes the local police, sometimes the national guard, sometimes the state police and sometimes a combination of the three—were called in.

In all of those instances, shots were fired, students were killed and the official explanations immediately began to flow. The explanations were predictable. The students had been obstreperous and provocative... Maybe they'd fired first... but even if they hadn't it was impossible for the authorities to have fired the fatal shots... And even if they had, it wasn't their fault. Then follow public lamentations, funerals,

mourning, fruitless investigations... and silence... until the next time.

At Baton Rouge last week, the scenario began in the same dreary and infuriating way until it was pierced by a refreshing—but later regretted—candor by Gov. Edwin W. Edwards. He told Nicholas Chriss of the Los Angeles Times and the three representatives of the community relations service of the Department of Justice, "I have no doubt it was a deputy sheriff who fired." He also said the deputies were "scared to death" and poorly trained for the confrontation. Although an official inquiry into the matter is now scheduled, very little more truth than that is likely to be shed.

And, the sad thing about it is that it was all so predictable. Very few law enforcement forces in the country are prepared to deal with large groups of students whom they perceive to be hostile and threatening. This is particularly true in the South when the law enforcement forces are white and the students are black. Better training of the forces likely to be called to such campuses would be of some help no doubt. But there is only one sure way to prevent future killings and that is to take the bullets out of the guns. Rifles, in our view, have no place on college campuses nor does live ammunition. Tear gas alone has always worked very well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Operation Tiger

Two days after he took office as the first prime minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman banned the killing of the Bengal tiger and the export of its skin. Considering the dire state of the new nation, the act was a lofty recognition of the interrelationship of all forms of life. But unless a campaign undertaken by the government of India and the World Wildlife Fund is a striking success, the last Bengal tiger will nevertheless have vanished from the earth before another decade has passed.

Poaching, poisoning and remorseless encroachment on the tiger's habitat have reduced its numbers so staggeringly that the 40,000 specimens in India alone in the 1930s have shrunk to a hapless band of 1,800 or so, with a few hundred more still roaming the forests of Nepal and Bangladesh. The Indochinese tiger is doing hardly better—around 2,000—and the Caspian, Sumatran

and Javan members of the family are now counted only by the dozens. They are at the very brink of extinction.

"Operation tiger" is an attempt to raise funds to rescue the species, chiefly by expanding sanctuaries in India, Nepal and Bangladesh where the tiger might conceivably revive in a protected but natural habitat. Every tiger, it is estimated, needs 10 square miles, with water, cover and wildlife to sustain itself and encourage reproduction.

The campaign to save the tiger does not remotely imply failure to recognize the crying social needs of that other animal—man. But the saving of tigers—and whales and wolves, for that matter—is more than a cultural and esthetic compulsion. All the flora and fauna of the earth form an endlessly complex web of life, which man tears at his peril.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French A-Tests in Pacific

If nations of the world are serious about stopping France from carrying out any further Pacific tests, they must do more than just pass resolutions at the UN General Assembly. One answer lies in exerting maximum possible pressure on France, through normal diplomatic channels, against its continued nuclear tests in the South Pacific, or anywhere else in the world. The pressure should come primarily from countries in this region, acting jointly instead of severally, who should plainly tell Paris that these explosions constitute a serious threat to France's good relations with Asian nations.

—From The South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Prospect of Peace

The tantalizing prospect of peace in Indochina seems to be turning into something more tangible now that Mr. Nixon has been re-elected. Saigon's foreign minister, Mr. Van Lam, said, "It does seem as if there might be a definite possibility of peace." His reason was that there was a new trend in international relations. What that really means is that the United States is no longer prepared to pursue a military solution, and one might add that the Russians are probably equally weary of the Indochina war.

—From The Financial Times (London).

Israeli-Syrian Clash

Tuesday's fighting between Syria and Israel across the Golan Heights is not just routine retaliation. It risks having wider repercussions. The scale of claims of damage inflicted by both sides indicates this. It could lead to a break in the ceasefire along the Suez Canal, which has been unbroken since August 1970.

President Sadat's present difficulties in Egypt must increase the risk of this happening. The decision made in July to expel the Soviet military personnel has not brought the benefits that Sadat had hoped for.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

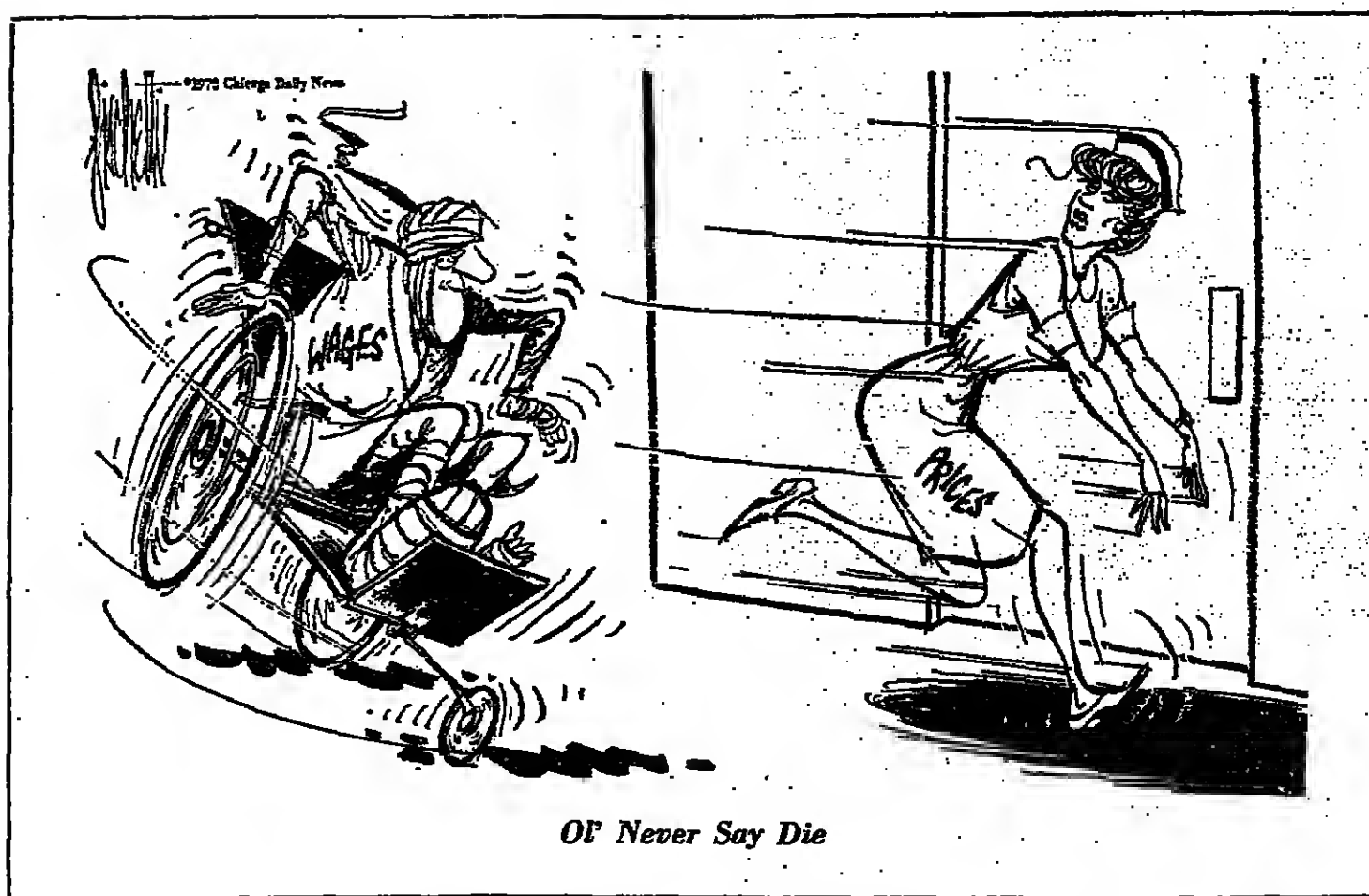
November 23, 1897

LONDON—The "prophetic eye" of the familiar English almanac known as "Old Moore's" has already taken in the year 1898. "Dire distress and trouble," we are informed, "will envelop the nations as with a garment." In America, the almanac predicts that a "fearful and bloody struggle will take place between the white and black races." The Southern States are to be deluged with blood and scenes recalling the days of '63 and '64.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1922

PARIS—The French Senate yesterday rejected female suffrage by a vote of 156 against 134, without permitting the Bill, passed by the Chamber of Deputies, to obtain a first reading. The galleries were crowded with women, one of whom, Mme. Marie Verone, an attorney-at-law and suffrage leader, proclaimed aloud the indignation felt by all her sex, thrice shouting mockingly: "All the same, long live the Republic."



Electing a U.S. President—Proposal for Change

By James C. Hagerty

NEW YORK—What needs to be done to eliminate the flaws in the system by which we elect our President?

A series of basic changes should be advanced now to encourage widespread public discussion and ultimate action. While election laws are normally the province of the individual states, I believe that it is not unreasonable to assume that the Congress, responding to public demand for re-evaluation of the presidential election system, could adopt a series of legislative measures that could be applicable nationwide. It may be that constitutional amendments are necessary. If so, all the more reason to start now so that they could be made effective for the 1976 elections.

For example, the voting age has already been reduced by constitutional amendment and a certain limit has been placed on campaign spending by the Congress. These actions were in the public interest, but can't measures be enacted to do much more?

I believe it is feasible to urge consideration of a number of additional improvements which would reduce the length of presidential primary and election campaigns, simplify the selection of the national ticket, reduce the costs of running for those offices and lessen the time between election and inauguration:

Proposals

(1) Eliminate the various March-through-June state primaries and establish a national primary election for the presidency on a scheduled day in the middle of June. Participation in such a primary would be limited to registered voters of individual political parties. Independent or cross-over voters from other parties would not be permitted. Candidates would be entered on the national primary ticket of their party by filing by May 1 a petition signed by an agreed number of individual party voters. On Primary Day, if no candidate won a clear-cut 50 percent majority, a run-off election would be held within two weeks between the two leading candidates, no later than June 30.

(2) Once a presidential candidate had been chosen through the national primary, the selection of the vice-presidential candidate and the adoption of a party platform could be made by a convention to be held in July, of the members of the national committee of that party.

(3) The month of August could be devoted to formulating campaign strategy, setting up campaign headquarters in the various states, enlisting campaign workers, preparing position papers and speeches on the issues of the day, and, in general, getting prepared for the campaign.

(4) The presidential campaign

itself would officially open on Labor Day and would run eight weeks, concluding on the eighth Tuesday after that holiday, somewhere at the end of October or the first week in November. While, quite naturally, any candidate would be expected to speak out on national and international issues from the time he is selected by his party, he would not be permitted to seek paid commercial time on radio or television or to accept out-and-out political appearances before Labor Day.

(5) Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act should be suspended or repealed during the official presidential campaign period (as it was in 1960) to permit the national television and radio networks to grant free prime time to major party candidates. If such an arrangement were permitted, it would seem to me that a logical schedule could be worked out well in advance,

whereby the major candidates could be given at least an hour a week by the networks, hopefully at a given time and night each week.

(6) The Internal Revenue laws could be amended to permit individuals filing personal income tax returns to designate up to one dollar to the political party of their choice. It has been estimated that such designations would give major parties an appreciable amount of funds.

(7) There has been increasing criticism of the reporting of vote returns on Election Day, particularly by television and radio networks, while polls in some sections of the nation are still open. It would seem to me that there is an easy solution to still that argument. Simply establish a 24-hour voting day for presidential elections and have all polls in all states close simultaneously.

(8) Why not move up Inauguration Day to Dec. 1, or no later than Dec. 15? This would allow the incoming President over a month after election to choose his cabinet and other ranking federal officials and, more importantly, give him over a month in office to prepare his first State of the Union message, his budget and the other special messages to the Congress.

These suggestions are by no means all-inclusive and certainly can be improved and amended after public study and discussion. But they are a start, and are needed to encourage an increasing number of citizens to participate in the American electoral system.

James C. Hagerty, a television executive, was press secretary to President Eisenhower. He wrote this article for The New York Times Special Features Service.

Thoughts on Thanksgiving 1972

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The more the American people get, the more they seem to grumble about what they don't get, but at least this Thanksgiving even most professional grumblers would probably admit that the world is now in better shape than it was a year ago.

In the United States, over half the families now have an annual income of over \$10,000, and one family out of every four has an income of \$15,000 or more. This is no consolation to the nearly 5,000,000 Americans out of work, but a record of \$2,000,000 have jobs, and the families living below the official poverty line have decreased steadily over the last decade.

This is something to be thankful for. Also, none of the things we feared the most a year ago has come to pass, unless, of course, your name is George McGovern. The inflation was not cured, but it didn't get out of hand. The wage and price controls worked better, with less bureaucratic muddle, than many people feared. And the world trade and monetary systems, though under strain, didn't break down.

There is still a brutal strain of violence, hatred and cruelty in the world, nowhere more than in Vietnam, but that tragic peninsula is now on the verge of a cease-fire, if not a stable peace.

Moreover, the risk of a direct military confrontation between the United States on the one hand and the Soviet Union and China on the other was risked

and avoided last May, when President Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong and the severe bombing of North Vietnam, and it would be hard to look back on that without relief and gratitude.

Nothing, of course, has been settled, but Nixon has taken advantage of the quarrel between Moscow and Peking, and by their need of economic help from the West, to buy some time and arrange a kind of truce between the Communist and Western worlds.

As the Economist of London remarked the other day: "This cannot be more than a suspension of the argument. The governments in Peking and Moscow are both governments of old men, and the next four or five years will almost certainly see new leaders taking over in both capitals. Sooner or later, when that has happened, one or the other of them is going to ask whether it is good Marxism to go on letting the West benefit from the private quarrels of Communists."

Nevertheless, this truce has provided a way out of Vietnam, given Europe a chance to organize a larger and more effective Common Market, and as the Economist notes, "given the Americans that much longer to recover from the interlocking crises of war and racial conflict and self-laceration they went through in the 1960's."

With the rise of Soviet military, particularly naval, power, and the increasing challenge of Japan and German economic power, the United States may be relatively less powerful now than

it was at the beginning of the 70s, but at this Thanksgiving time, it is probably fair to say that there is less danger and fear of a major clash between the nuclear powers than at any other time since the start of the cold war.

Even Germany, which was the potential flash-point of world war a decade ago, now comes to terms with its own division, and Chancellor Willy Brandt's government has been returned to office on the basis of his policy of reconciliation with the Communists to the East.

New Pattern

A new pattern of world politics has been emerging for a few years now. It was observed for a time by the cultural revolution in China, the war in Vietnam, France's exclusion of Britain from the Common Market, the troubles in the Middle East and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, but that new pattern is a little clearer in the closing days of 1972.

The bitter struggles between the Vietnamese, the Irish, and Israel and the Arab states go on, and there is much human tragedy in Uganda and in Bangladesh. But the Egyptians have driven the Soviet technicians back home, and India and Pakistan are gradually adjusting to the territorial settlement of their war.

Back home, there are obviously deep differences between the President in the White House and the Democratic majority in the Congress over his civil rights and the social order of the people, and an impending battle, maybe even the danger of a stalemate, over future appropriations for defense and the social well-being of the population as a whole.

Still, unlike many other peoples, the Americans have short memories about their elections, and look to the future. They do so now in a calmer atmosphere between the races and the generations, not much better but some, and with the end of the war in Vietnam, they can turn to these questions with a less emotional spirit.

For one Thanksgiving Day, and for most people but not all, it is not a bad feast.

Letters

Welfare Attitude

To many Americans who have always believed in the generosity of their compatriots, Robert Donovan's article (EXX Nov. 19) evoking the sad plight of the poor, will come as a great moral shock.

Is it really true that affluent Americans really harbor an "Unbelievable Hatred of Welfare"? Do they really say, in such simplistic terms: My father made it. I made it, why can't "they" make it?

In a world where social injustice is legion, how can everybody "make it"? Some people do and some people don't—like animals in the jungle!

ESTHER DELCOURT.

After the U.S. Election

Is it not curious that no columnists have proposed that Kissinger, the Disraeli of our day, be appointed to the job he is really performing—Secretary of State. And wouldn't it be wonderful if Kissinger's caliber to take over various cabinet posts? It would give Nixon the image he ap-

pears to be seeking—to go down in history as a great President—and it would soothe the souls of many who had to vote for him because no one better was offered.

PARIS.

More on Amnesty

In answer to Disabled American Veteran Adjutant Raymond Lipson on the question of amnesty (Letters Nov. 20), I would like to say a few words for those of us who have refused or deserted from the U.S. military service.

I wonder how many of those two million Americans who

"honorably" served, or the 350,000 casualties, don't regret wasting years and limbs in politicians' follies. Thousands of Vietnam veterans have organized against the war, demonstrated and literally thrown their medals and awards back at the government.

"In fairness" to all the hundreds of thousands of families in the U.S. torn apart by the moral conflicts of this war, let us continue to keep sons apart from their families; obviously for some the war has not rasped enough tragedy. "Let us not come together" seems to be their message.

And "keeping with the procedure of the past" implies a continuation of imprisonment or exile of men of conscience, I thought men had learned something from the crucifixion of a man two millennia ago.

PARIS.

Next Problem

Solution to problem posed in the EXX of 15 Nov.: Leaning Tower of Pisa—Tilt the rest of Italy.

LONDON.

AL HIX.

Brandt's Europe (Continued)

By Joseph Kraft

BONN.—A couple of hundred people were asked to join Willy Brandt at his official residence here in Bonn hours after the election which brought him back to office by a landslide. Among them were three Democratic U.S. Senators, including Edward Kennedy, who were on hand for an international conference.

But I didn't see one Republican. And though their absence was an oversight rather than a snub, it shows how little the West Germans have been prepared in the months since his election to the United States and Western Europe which President Nixon has placed at the top of his international agenda for the second term.

Chancellor Brandt could play the critical role in reconciliation. He has emerged as the strong man of Europe, a statesman armed with moral authority, a self-majority, and the backing of Germany with a sound economy. Moreover, his political interest can be shaped to dovetail closely with those of Washington, Paris and London.

With respect to Washington, the chancellor still has an interest in a continuing American military presence in Germany as a barrier against Communist pressure. He and his countrymen are willing to pay some price for the American security umbrella.

With respect to Paris and London, the chancellor can prevail upon them to pick up some of the tab too. The mere intimation of a powerful West Germany leading Europe is enough to make President Georges Pompidou of France onto Willy Brandt's support. Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain can shed the diffidence of being new boy in the Common Market and assert his belief that Europe should pay its way in defense.

If Mr. Brandt asserted influence in those directions, an obvious transatlantic bargain would emerge. The United States would undertake to maintain forces in Europe for a long period. The Europeans would afford the United States wider access to their markets, and continuing support in maintaining monetary stability. The reconciliation the President wants would thus be achieved.

The trouble is that the Brandt government seems wholly unaware of these possibilities. Judging by my talks, this is the West German view.

West Germany has a continuing interest in an American military presence on the Continent. But the need for that presence has been diminished by the agreements Bonn has struck in Eastern Europe, and even more, by the agreements reached between President Nixon and the Russians at the summit. The logic of the summit meetings, the West Germans say, is that there will not be a big war in Europe.

Bonn's Role

The West Germans are equally skeptical about any big new European initiative in Western Europe. They claim the Common Market schedule was fixed for the next year or two at the summit meeting of the nine member countries held in Paris last month. They show no interest in pushing for wider American markets or much further support for the dollar.

With all almost quiet on both the Eastern and Western fronts, what foreign policy do the West Germans want? The answer is that they want to lead Western Europe into two pieces of the super-power action.

First, the West Germans want Western Europe to play a role in SALT II, the second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between Russia and the United States which are now getting under way in Geneva. In particular, Bonn hopes to develop a schedule for thinning out the tremendous amount of nuclear over-kill that has accumulated in the middle of Europe.

Next, the West Germans want Western Europe to play a role in the negotiations for MBFR (Mutual Balanced Force Reduction) which Russia and the United States are due to initiate in January. The German idea is to develop schedules whereby the American forces in Western Europe and the Russian forces in Eastern Europe are scaled down so slowly that the result is a permanent Big Two military presence in Europe.

These German objectives are, of course, perfectly legitimate. But there is a question of priorities and sequence.

The view of the Nixon administration is that it is best to sort out Atlantic arrangements of economics and security before coming to grips with the Soviet or the bigger questions. I share that view and I hope the President will make some effort to engage Willy Brandt before his position hardens in a way bound to combine the drifting apart of Europe and the United States.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Cash										NEW YORK FUTURES										LIVE HOGS										FROZEN PORK BELT LIES									
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change
Asahi	1,400	+10	Yamaha	1,200	+10	Daewoo	1,100	+10	Hyundai	1,000	+10

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	1,400	+10	London	1,200	+10	Paris	1,100	+10	Bombay	1,000	+10

European Markets

Market	Value	Change	Market	Value	Change	Market	Value	Change	Market	Value	Change
Amsterdam	1,400	+10	London	1,200	+10	Paris	1,100	+10	Bombay	1,000	+10

Most Active—New York

Stock	Volume	Price	Stock	Volume	Price	Stock	Volume	Price	Stock	Volume	Price
IBM	1,000,000	100	AT&T	800,000	80	GE	600,000	60	Westinghouse	500,000	50

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones	1,400	+10	Industrial	1,200	+10	Transportation	1,100	+10	Utilities	1,000	+10

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change	Index	Value	Change
S&P 500	1,400	+10	Industrial	1,200	+10	Transportation	1,100	+10	Utilities	1,000	+10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Volume	Price	Stock	Volume	Price	Stock	Volume	Price	Stock	Volume	Price
IBM	1,000,000	100	AT&T	800,000	80	GE	600,000	60	Westinghouse	500,000	50

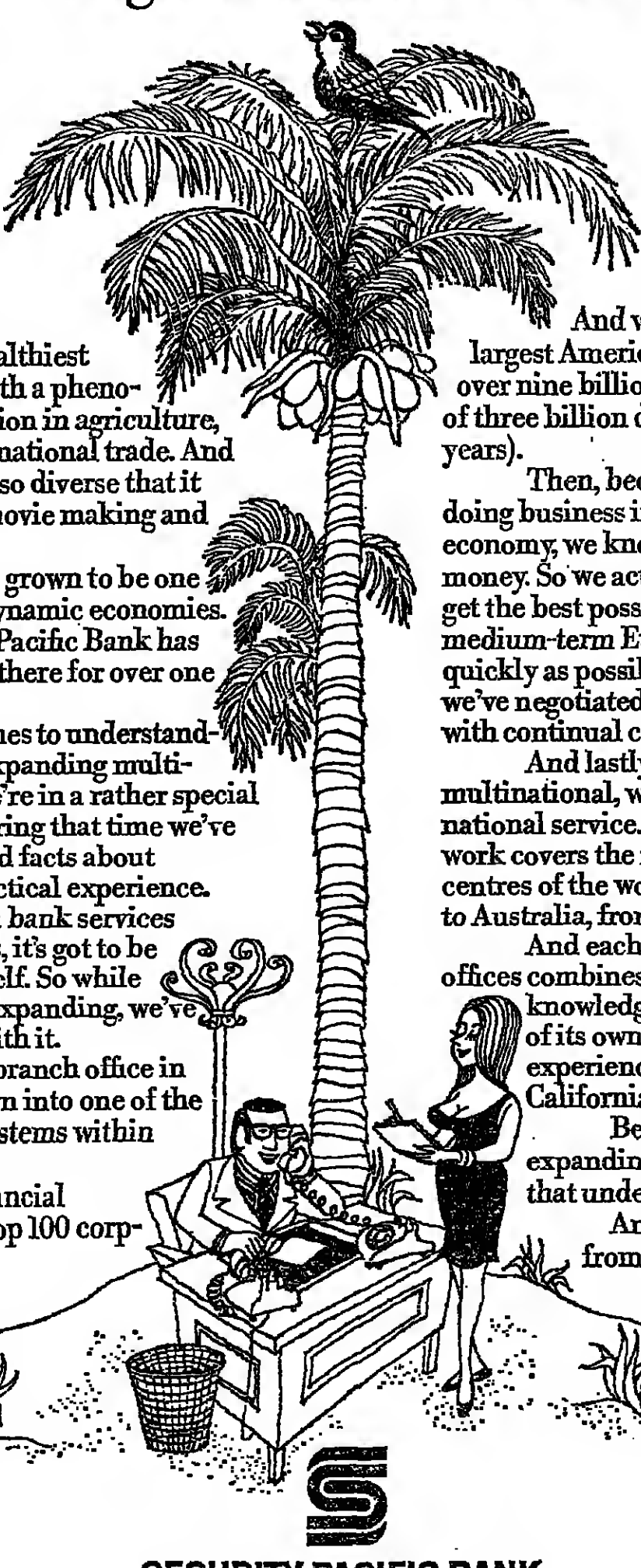
International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Yield	Price	Bond	Yield	Price	Bond	Yield	Price	Bond	Yield	Price
U.S. Govt	10%	100	U.K. Govt	12%	100	France Govt	11%	100	Germany Govt	10%	100

Midday Indicated Prices

Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change	Stock	Price	Change
IBM	100	+10	AT&T	80	+10	GE	60	+10	Westinghouse	50	+10

We graduated from one of the world's toughest business schools



California.

One of the wealthiest states in the USA. With a phenomenal rate of expansion in agriculture, commerce, and international trade. And an industrial growth so diverse that it comprehends both movie making and space projects.

California has grown to be one of the world's most dynamic economies. And Security Pacific Bank has been doing business there for over one hundred years.

So when it comes to understanding the needs of an expanding multinational company we're in a rather special position. Because during that time we've learnt some good hard facts about expansion. From practical experience.

Firstly, when a bank services growing corporations, it's got to be alive and growing itself. So while California has been expanding, we've been keeping pace with it.

Our first tiny branch office in Los Angeles has grown into one of the two largest branch systems within the USA.

We're now financial partner to 90 of the top 100 corporations in America.

And we're also one of the ten largest American banks, with assets of over nine billion dollars (that's a growth of three billion dollars over the last three years).

Then, because our clients are doing business in a rapidly expanding economy, we know that our time is your money. So we act fast. To make sure you get the best possible advantage from a medium-term Euro-currency loan, as quickly as possible. And, of course, once we've negotiated a loan we follow it up with continual counselling.

And lastly, because our clients are multinational, we offer them a multinational service. Our international network covers the most important financial centres of the world, from South America to Australia, from the Far East to Europe.

And each one of our international offices combines an inside working knowledge of the economic climate of its own country with the special experience we've gained from California's dynamic economy.

Because, above all, an expanding company needs a bank that understands expansion.

And we've learnt that from California. At first hand.

SECURITY PACIFIC BANK
OUR EXPERIENCE IS SOMETHING SPECIAL

Security Pacific National Bank: Head Office, Los Angeles. San Francisco. San Diego. London. Frankfurt. Paris. Brussels. Mexico City. Sao Paulo. Tokyo. Hong Kong. Sydney. Security Pacific International Bank, New York. Affiliates: Tricontinental Corporation Ltd., Melbourne. Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd., London. The Bank of Canton Ltd., Hong Kong, with branches in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, plus subsidiary in Macao.

The remarkable record of Merrill Lynch in trading large blocks of securities.



During 1971 the Merrill Lynch Special Handling Unit—only two years old at that point—executed 2,245 blocks of 10,000 shares or more. Total value \$2.2 billion. We broke up some of the blocks but more than half appeared on the tape as 10 thousand plus share units. And these figures don't include block business in the Over-the-Counter market, exchange distributions, or unregistered secondary issues.

We can't expect you to be impressed *just* by the figures so we will let you in on the reasons that account for Merrill Lynch's performance.

1. Direct Approach

Merrill Lynch's capital can be promptly committed in substantial amounts whenever necessary, for large or small blocks.

2. Experience

Merrill Lynch's block traders in New York have extensive experience and are backed by a highly specialized staff, plus

special institutional liaison teams in 12 other major cities.

3. Feel of the Market

Direct contact with financial institutions is maintained through Merrill Lynch's network of 199 offices in U.S. cities and 33 offices outside the United States. In fact, literally thousands of financial firms throughout the world.

4. Communications

Minute-by-minute coverage gives Merrill Lynch traders a fast line on the size of the market, timing and price. Merrill Lynch's private wire network throughout the world tells Institutional Account Executives what securities Merrill Lynch has either to buy or to sell.

The institutional departments in 54 of the largest offices in the U.S. are also connected with each other and New York via an open line voice communications system.

5. Floor Coverage

Merrill Lynch's 22 floorbrokers handle one out of every six trades on New York Stock Exchange. Merrill Lynch has 10 floorbrokers on the American Exchange. And direct lines to the four major U.S. regional Exchanges.

6. International

There is a growing need to buy and sell large blocks of non-North American securities quickly, efficiently and economically. Merrill Lynch International offers marked advantages for the international institutional investors. It can find blocks, locate potential buyers and sellers, match trades among professionals, or distribute blocks of European, Japanese, Australian and other securities among Merrill Lynch customers.

If you would like more information about Merrill Lynch's block handling services, whether in U.S. or European securities, just contact your nearest Merrill Lynch office.



MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
International Ltd.

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EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 36 MILAN VIA ULRICO HOEPLI 7 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 9-4 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 534 ATHENS 17 VALAORITOU STREET
FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 HAMBURG REESENDAMM/JUNGFERNSTIEG 3 MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 DUSSELDORF KOB-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE 30
BRUSSELS 52 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT PARIS 96 AVENUE D'ENA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLERACHSTRASSE 26
ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHYODA-KU HONG KONG 21CE HOUSE STREET MANILA A.L.U. BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE, MAKATI RIZAL LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3419
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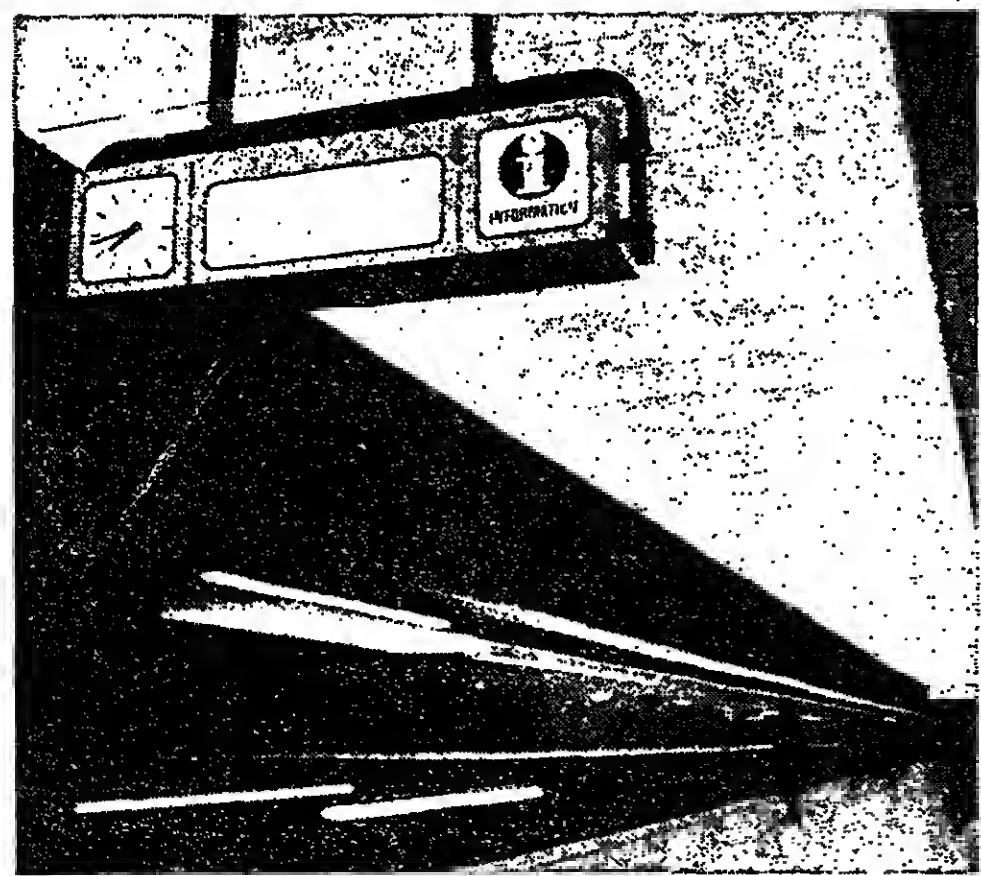
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High Low Chg % Chgs					High Low Chg % Chgs					7888 Alcan				
3338 Abitibi	\$ 9 9/16	9 1/4	9 7/8 + 1/4	4325 Calumet	335	330	330		150 Inco	\$ 31	30 1/2	+		
4304 Ackland's	\$ 13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	940 C. Noriday	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/2	1480 Inland	\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2	+		
4306 Ag. Ind	\$ 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	6588 Can. Pac.	\$ 17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/4	480 Interpro	\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2	+		
4300 Alfa Gas	\$ 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	6584 Can. Pac.	\$ 17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/4	2200 Inv. Grp. A	\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2	+		
2225 Alcan	\$ 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	3900 Can. Ind.	\$ 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+	1440 Keen. Tran.	\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2	+		
4302 Alcan. pr	\$ 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3900 Can. Ind.	\$ 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+	1015 Lobaif	\$ 3 1/2	3 1/2	+		
4302 Aft. Sugar	\$ 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3900 Can. Ind.	\$ 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+	980 Loni. Com.	\$ 310	310	2 1/2		
4948 Alb. Can.	\$ 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3111 Can. Ind.	\$ 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+	1725 Loe. Co. A	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
40 BC. Forest.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	1000 Loe. Co. B	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
7250 B. Can.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	452 Dupont	\$ 29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. C	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2508 Bova. Co.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1100 L. A.	\$ 3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+	1000 Loe. Co. D	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
192 B. Can.	\$ 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. E	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
9575 Calgary P.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. F	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
9575 Calgary P.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. G	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
300 C. Packers	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. H	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. I	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. J	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. K	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. L	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. M	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. N	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. O	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. P	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. Q	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. R	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. S	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. T	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. U	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. V	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. W	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. X	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. Y	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. Z	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AA	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AB	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AC	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AD	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AE	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AF	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AG	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AH	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AI	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AJ	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AK	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AL	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AM	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AN	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AO	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AP	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AQ	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AR	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AS	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AT	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AU	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AV	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AW	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AX	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AY	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. AZ	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BA	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BB	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BC	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BD	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BE	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BF	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BG	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BH	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BI	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BJ	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BK	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BL	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BM	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BN	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BO	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BP	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BQ	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BR	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BS	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BT	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BU	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BV	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BW	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BX	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BY	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. BZ	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. CA	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. CB	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. CC	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. CD	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+	7400 Loe. Co. CE	\$ 0	0	7 1/2		
2125 Can. Perm.	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4180 Can. Store	\$ 15 1/4	15 1/4								

1285 Scotts	\$ 231	231	2
3300 Secur Cap	160	150	15
3733 Shell Can	\$ 542	541	5

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The concepts of punctuality and comfort are not necessarily beyond the realm of possibilities in today's city traffic.

City planners from Tokyo to São Paulo, from Copenhagen to Montreal, work constantly to combat the problems of traffic congestion.

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Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the following table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or across. b—Annual rate plus effect of dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Paid in stock during 1971, calculated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split. h—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year. q—Cash value on date of distribution. r—Declared at least one dividend meeting. s—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1972, calculated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u—Called. v—Ex dividend. w—Ex dividend and sale in full. x—Ex distribution. y—Ex rights. zw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. ww—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

Features

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1-3012, IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888, IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

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SINGAPORE HILTON The most elegant hotel in Singapore.
TOKYO HILTON Gracious, efficient. Superb dining.

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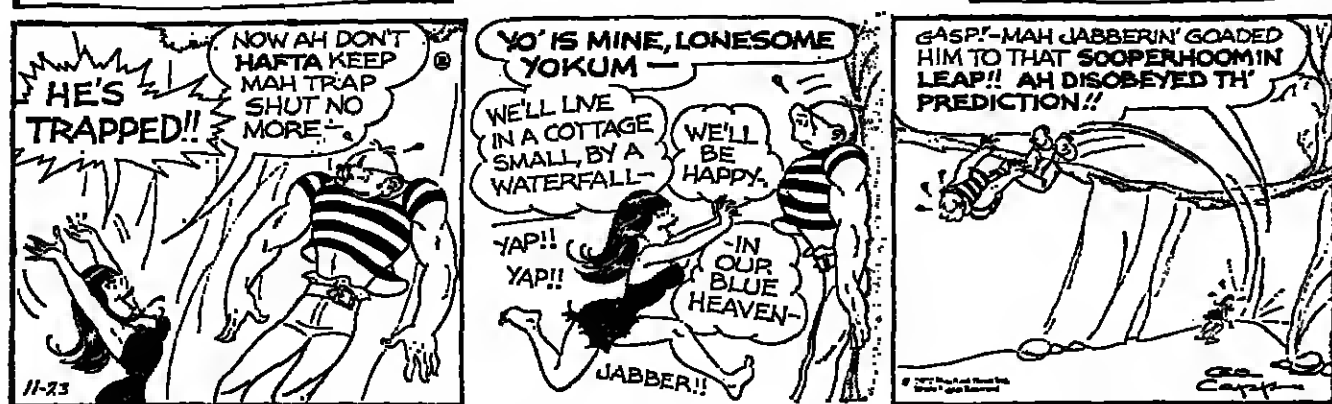
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



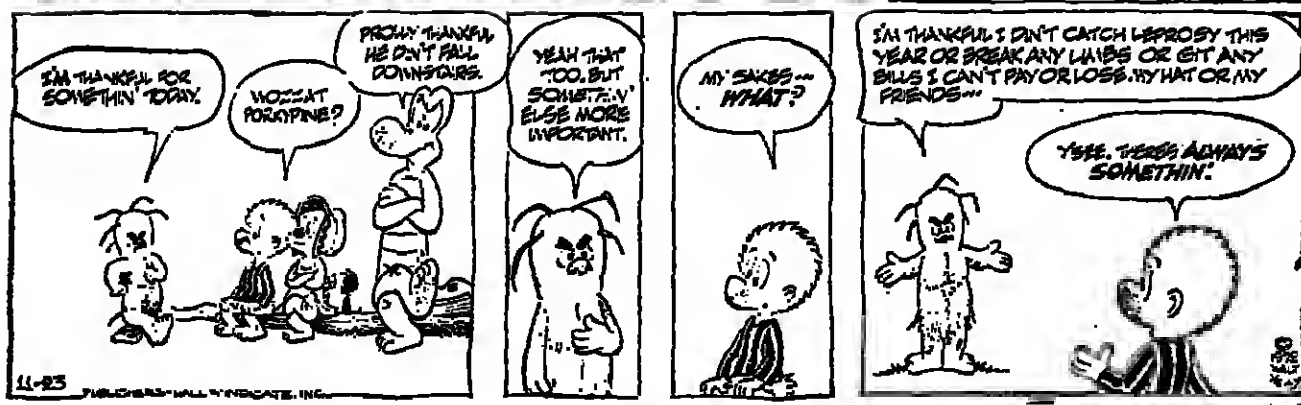
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POCO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South climbed aggressively to three no-trump on the diagrammed deal with bidding that needs some explaining. The two-diamond opening bid was not a maximum weak-two bid, as it would be for most experts. In New York expert Sam Stayman's current bidding methods, one diamond is a strong opening and two diamonds is used to show a normal opening bid with diamond length, just as two clubs is used when a strong club system is employed.

The normal range for the two-diamond bid was 12-18 points, so the bid was on the light side. South pressed forward to game, using an artificial two-heart bid that asked for major suits—a variant of Stayman's world famous convention. The final bid was a gamble made in the hope that North could stop spades.

Although the combined hands have only 21 high-card points, the

no-trump game has a fair chance of success. If the diamond finesse succeeds, South has eight tricks with various chances of a ninth. And there is always the chance that the opening lead will be favorable, and it was. As South's heart bid had been artificial, West saw no reason not to lead a low heart. East played the nine, and South won with the jack.

Stayman had been the declarer, he would no doubt have made the percentage play in diamonds at this point by finessing: If East has a singleton, he is more likely to have a small card than the king, and there is a faint chance that East is void in diamonds. The losing finesse would have left the contract in jeopardy after East took the king and returned a heart. The declarer would have to duck, and the contract would then have depended on the guess in spades when West shifted to that suit after taking the heart queen.

However, South had no such problems. At the second trick, he led to the diamond ace and dropped the king from East. He was following the bridge adage saying: Never finesse when the king is singleton.

NORTH (D)
♠ K16
♥ A1086
♦ A1086
♣ K75

WEST EAST
♠ A753 ♠ Q1098
♥ QKQ76 ♥ 9542
♦ 43 ♦ K
♣ K63 ♣ Q1042

SOUTH
♠ 42
♥ A108
♦ 9752
♣ A9

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
2♣ Pass 2♥ Pass
3♣ Pass 3NT Pass
Pass Pass

West led the heart six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AMIA IDIA AGLOW
LUNIE CHARTREUSE
PRESICO GARNETS
STILLBORN GILDED
MALTRON MEALED
AIRO OSCAR UBI
CRO CRITICS NOW
EIN HOWDER PIANG
STEREO LIQUORARDS
ASTRO DISCARDS
ALONE OPTIE OBEH
DODGE RIMY SIEGO

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELVOC

UPTYT

WILDEM

GRUBEO

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble PIETY AUDIT HAMMER MALTED

Answer: It's always done in the evening!—THE DAY

BOOKS

I NEVER HAD IT MADE

An autobiography by Jackie Robinson as told to Alfred Duck, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 287 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Red Barber

THE score is crucial to any game, and announcing the score is a fundamental routine for a sportscaster. So before I attempt a review of this autobiography by Jackie Robinson, let me give my score.

Branch Rickey told me early in 1945 he was going to break the color line in baseball with a Negro player. He had then never heard of Jackie Robinson. I was the Brooklyn broadcaster then and remained as such until 1954. Therefore I saw and felt Robinson arrive and succeed. I knew what went on in his travail—and in Branch Rickey's battle.

Last month on Sunday, Oct. 15, before the second game of the World Series at Cincinnati, Jackie was saluted by Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn for integrating baseball 25 years ago. Jackie was also saluted for his work with young people against drug addiction. His own son had been a victim. I was asked to be master of ceremonies. Eight days later I finished reading "I Never Had It Made." The next morning Jackie died.

As to the score on this book, it is genuine Jackie Robinson. He talked into a tape recorder, and all Al Duckett did was tidy up the loose ends and let Jackie speak. All his life Jackie Robinson said what was in his heart and what was on his mind; he was so immediately honest he was often severely abusive. A lot of people didn't like it, but Jackie couldn't have cared less. He was always on his way to the next base in a ball game, and to the next challenge in his life as a black man.

No baseball player was ever forced to fight so hard as Jackie Robinson. He also showed unbelievable depths of spirit. As combative as he was by nature, he spent his first three years in organized ball "burning the other cheek." Branch Rickey demanded it, saying he could not succeed unless he was big enough, strong enough, courageous enough to accept all the insults and hurts without striking back.

That struggle is recounted here, but this book is a complete account of Jackie's life. It starts in Georgia when his father deserted his family, leaving it to his mother to move her brood to California. It takes Jackie through his young years, through his trials in the Army, to his meeting with Rickey, through his baseball career, and into private business. It tells of his dealings with people such as Richard Nixon, John Kennedy, Malcolm X, Dick Young, Martin Luther King, Leo Durocher, Ralph Bunche, Walter Alston, Ben Chapman, Ford Frick, Walter O'Malley, and Nelson Rockefeller. It is so complete that one feels that with his health failing rapidly, perhaps Jackie had an intuition that he just had time to finish his own story himself.

Although this is also an exciting baseball book, that is almost incidental. It is a provocative book because Robinson in complete honesty says why he differed with Nixon after first believing in him, why he differed with

Malcolm X, how he misjudged John Kennedy, how at times stood against black people. Harim. Jackie gives his own every person he mentions most of them won't like it. Above all, this is an important book that should be widely read. Jackie attacked with all strength racial intolerance drug use by young people. Problems plague us today. You people should read what he said to Jackie Jr., and we should all understand that, as the suggests, Jackie knew that a black man he didn't have it in for himself, for his family or his race.

As well as I know the Jackie Robinson saga, this book touched me deeply with its picture of the price paid Jackie's wife, Rachel, by three children, and especially their first-born, Jackie Jr., weight and power of Jack fame hurt the boy. Jackie's senses from home strained in relationship. Then followed Jackie's introduction to do which flowered in his Army: vice, especially in Viet Nam. Jackie's heart was broken. The boy was arrested twice charges of possession of drugs, required a year at Daytop young people to get clean again. The final touch of tragedy was death in a car crash. As I did the book, I could think of David, alone in his chaudi weeping and saying, "O my Absalom, my son, my son! Absalom! would God I had for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"

Red Barber, author of "I Never Had It Made," was the sportscaster for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Louis XIII Gun Sold in London For £125,000

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A 17th-century flintlock gun, once owned by King Louis XIII, was sold for a world record £125,000 yesterday at Sotheby's.

Frank Partridge, a London dealer, bought the gun from a collection of the late Will Goodwin Renwick of Tucson, Ariz.

"As far as we know, it's the finest gun to come on the market in recent years," spokesman for Sotheby's said. Even so, the bid was "incredibly high."

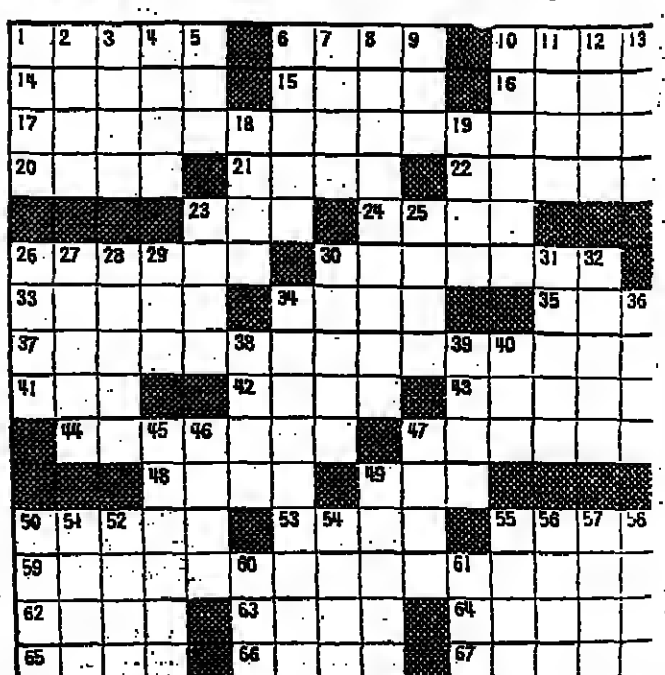
The gun, of richly decorated blued steel, was believed to have been made for Louis XIII in 1615 by Pierre de Bourgeois Lisieux, a member of the family that produced the first flintlock action in France.

The previous record and price for a single gun was in July when the first part of the Renwick collection was auctioned at Sotheby's and English gun, also once owned to Louis XIII, brought \$21,500.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

- ACROSS
- 1 "My bed is..." (R.L.S.)
 - 6 Partner of Polish
 - 10 Polish river
 - 11 Capacious
 - 15 "I am..."
 - 16 Jannings
 - 20 De la Cité et al.
 - 21 State of misery
 - 22 Disenchantment
 - 23 O'Brien or Boone
 - 24 Italian wine center
 - 26 "He who teaches" (G.B.S.)
 - 30 Brought into harmony
 - 33 Billed
 - 34 Ballet movement
 - 35 Water, in Lyon
 - 37 Population and pollution, e.g.
 - 41 Word with Gatos and Alamos
 - 42 Algerian city
 - 43 Merge
 - 44 Success, almost
 - 47 Plant again
 - 48 de jambe
 - 49 Distress call
 - 50 Lariat
 - 53 Smidgen
 - 55 Edict
 - 58 Adverb for conservationists
 - 62 Experts
 - 63 Dance
 - 64 Felix or Alfred
 - 65 Trading center
 - 66 Anglo-Saxon laborer
 - 67 Plaster of Paris
- DOWN
- 1 French cathedral town
 - 2 Idol
 - 3 Heraldic border
 - 4 Turkish chiefs
 - 5 Number
 - 6 Ghostly robe
 - 7 Table game
 - 8 Economic problem
 - 9 Kind of horn
 - 10 Keep
 - 11 Australian birds
 - 12 Encircled
 - 13 Sheltered
 - 18 Bird
 - 19 Alaskan island
 - 23 Game
 - 25 British carbide
 - 26 Pale blue
 - 27 Canal Zone city
 - 28 Necktie of old West
 - 29 desperandum
 - 30 Northern highway
 - 31 Uncanny
 - 32 Beatrice's friend
 - 33 Pungent liquids
 - 36 Employed
 - 38 Formal wear
 - 39 Signals
 - 40 Printing measures
 - 45 One handy with a brush
 - 46 Outcry
 - 47 Horse
 - 48 Stone pillar
 - 49 Quantity of paper
 - 51 S. A. Indian
 - 52 Assent
 - 54 Augury
 - 56 Pale
 - 57 Troubles
 - 58 Novice
 - 59 Beverages
 - 60 Danish coin
 - 61 Game



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